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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/815,872	IHORI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JIMMY H. TRAN	2456	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 June 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to communication filed on 6/18/2009.

Claims 1-30 are pending.

Claims 1-3, 5, 9-12, 14 and 20-30 have been amended.

No claims have been added.

No claims were cancelled previously.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

1. **Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**

Regarding **claims 1 and 2**, recites the limitation "*external input*" in "...*an input device configured to received an external input*", it is unclear to the Examiner what is meant by "external input". To further prosecution, the examiner has interrupted "external input" as input added by external component such as a user entering configurations locally to a device.

Double Patenting

Examiner acknowledges applicant's non response to the provisional nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection; therefore the provisional nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is maintained.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Regarding **claims 1-3, 7-12, 14-15, 18-19 and 20**, are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 6-11, 14-20 of copending Application No. 10/816,843 ('843). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because

For example:

Claims 1 of present application is similar to claim 1 of '843.

Claims 2 of present application is similar to claim 2 of '843.

Claims 3 of present application is similar to claim 3 of '843.

Claims 7 of present application is similar to claim 6 of '843.

Claims 8 of present application is similar to claim 7 of '843.

Claims 9 of present application is similar to claim 8 of '843.

Claims 10 of present application is similar to claim 9 of '843.

Claims 11 of present application is similar to claim 10 of '843.

Claims 12 of present application is similar to claim 11 of '843.

Claims 14 of present application is similar to claim 16 of '843.

Claims 15 of present application is similar to claim 17 of '843.

Claims 18 of present application is similar to claim 14 of '843.

Claims 19 of present application is similar to claim 15 of '843.

Claims 20 of present application is similar to claim 18 of '843.

Claims 21 of present application is similar to claim 19 of '843.

Claims 12 of present application is similar to claim 20 of '843.

As such, the claims in the present application are similar to claims and/or combination of claims of '843 application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Please note: the listing above is not intended to be exhaustive and is provided as exemplary.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

The rejection presented in the previous Office Action is withdrawn in view of response filed on 6/18/2009.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-13 and 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al (US 7,313,384) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752).**

Regarding **claim 1**, Meenan discloses an information communication system, comprising:

at least two information communication apparatuses interconnected via a network (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112, 115; col. 2/line 49-col. 3/lne 27; home networking gateway **115** is connected through a home network to home network devices **112**);

a first information communication apparatus of the at least two information communication apparatuses storing predetermined communication information for communication through said network (see Meenan; col. 5/lines 20-34; home networking gateway (112) may store configuration information of home networking devices);

a second information communication apparatus of the at least two information

communication apparatuses connected to the first communication apparatus by a wire circuit the second information communication apparatus including an input device configured to receive an external input (see Meenan; see fig. 1, col. 5/lines 19; home network devices **112** is connected to the home networking gateway **115** through a home network connection. Furthermore, the home network devices such as a laptop computer **112f** include a keyboard to receive inputs),

wherein said first information communication apparatus communicates the predetermined communication information to the second information communication apparatus via the wire circuit when the input device of the second information communication apparatus receives a second external input, the second external inputs being received independently of said network and said wire circuit, second information communication apparatus setting the communication information transmitted thereto from said first information communication apparatus, said first and second information communication apparatuses utilizing the communication information to perform communication therebetween via the network (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45; the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit)

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose the first information communication apparatus including an input device configured to receive an external input and when the input device of the first information communication apparatus receives a first external input, the first

external inputs being received independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

Regarding **claim 2**, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 1 respectively. Therefore claim 2 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding **claim 3**, Meenan discloses an information communication apparatus which communicates with a different information communication apparatus via a network, comprising:

means for establishing a connection to said different information communication apparatus through a wire circuit (see Meenan; col.13/lines 57-67; home-networking gateway provides a means for connection the client device to communicate with the host system);

means for inputting a trigger signal to start setting communication information for said information communication apparatus to communicate with said different information communication apparatus through said network (see Meenan; col. 3/lines 27-42; keyboards provides a means for general-purpose computer for inputting commands to configure the home-networking gateway); and

means for controlling, transmission of preset communication information from said information communication apparatus to said different information communication apparatus through said means for establishing and said wire circuit, when a request for transmission of the communication information is received from the different information communication apparatus via the wire connection and a trigger signal is received (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides means for transmission controlling communications once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to configure a home-networking gateway using configurations settings stored on the host system and having the configuration settings sent to the home-networking gateway to enable communication).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose a trigger signal is received by the means for inputting independently of the network and wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device for a user to manually configure the

home networking gateway **115** independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the methods of how network devices may be configured in the event of a configuration component failure.

Regarding **claim 4**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, wherein said network is a radio network (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112h; wireless access point).

Regarding **claim 5**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, wherein said means for inputting is a button of hardware (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112a, col. 3/lines 27-42; keyboards provides a means for general-purpose computer for inputting commands).

Regarding **claim 6**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, wherein the communication information includes at least one of identification information of said network and information regarding the security (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; wireless devices and wireless access points required to maintain a WEP key and a SSID).

Regarding **claim 7**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, wherein the identification information of said network is a Service Set Identification (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; wireless access points required to maintain a SSID).

Regarding **claim 8**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, wherein the information regarding the security is a Wired Equivalent Privacy key (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; wireless devices and wireless access points required to maintain a WEP key).

Regarding **claim 9**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, further comprising means for encrypting the communication information at least once, said means for controlling the transmission controlling the transmission of the communication information encrypted by said encryption means (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; the wireless configuration information includes a security key used to encrypt and decrypt transmission data).

Regarding **claim 10**, Meenan discloses an information communication method causing an information communication apparatus which communicates with a different information communication apparatus via a network to update the different communication apparatus via a wire circuit, the method comprising:

controlling, at the information communication apparatus, transmission of the communication information set in advance in said information communication apparatus to said different information communication apparatus through said wire circuit, (see Meenan; fig. 2/item 278h, col. 11/lines 45-64; a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to configure a home-networking gateway using configurations settings stored on the host system and having the configuration settings sent to the home-networking gateway to enable communication. Furthermore, the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and

may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored. This configuration information triggers the completion of entering the configuration information for the home networking devices. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit(see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45)).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose the when a request for communication information for communication on the network is received from the different communication apparatus via the wire circuit and a trigger signal is inputted at the information communication apparatus independently of the network and wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device or home networking devices **112** with inputs for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** or home networking devices independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For

example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

Regarding **claim 11**, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 10 respectively. Therefore claim 11 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 10.

Regarding **claim 12**, Meenan discloses an information communication apparatus which communicates with a different information communication apparatus via a network, comprising:

means for establishing a connection to said different information communication apparatus through a wire circuit (see Meenan; col.13/lines 57-67; home-networking gateway provides a means for connection the client device to communicate with the host system);

means for inputting a trigger signal to start setting communication information for said information communication apparatus to communicate with said different information communication apparatus through said network (see Meenan; col. 3/lines 27-42; keyboards provides a means for general-purpose computer for inputting commands to configure the home-networking gateway. Furthermore, the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored. This configuration information triggers the completion of entering the configuration information for the home networking devices. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user

inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit(see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45));

means for controlling, transmission of request information for requesting the communication information through said wire circuit (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides means for transmission controlling communications once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to configure a home-networking gateway using configurations settings stored on the host system and having the configuration settings sent to the home-networking gateway to enable communication);

means for controlling, when the communication information is transmitted from said different information apparatus to said information communication apparatus through said wire circuit in response to the request, reception of the communication information through said connection means for establishing (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides a means for reception control communication once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to transmit the requested configuration settings); and

setting means for setting the received communication information (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; host system provides a setting means for configuring the home-networking gateway with configuration settings stored on the host system).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose the trigger signal being input independently of the network and wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router

involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device or home networking devices **112** with inputs for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** or home networking devices independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

Regarding **claim 13**, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claims 4 respectively. Therefore claim 13 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claims 4.

Regarding **claim 15**, Meenan-Kathail discloses an information communication apparatus, wherein said information communication apparatus is a personal computer card for a radio local area network (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112f, col. 3/lines 27-42; a component capable of responding to and executing instructions within the system architecture).

Regarding **claims 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20** do not teach or further define over the limitation in claims 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 respectively. Therefore claims 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claims 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Regarding **claim 21**, Meenan discloses an information communication method for causing an information communication apparatus which communicates with a different information communication apparatus via a network to set communication information for communicating through said network, the method comprising:

Controlling transmission of request information for requesting the communication information through a wire circuit (see Meenan; fig. 2/item 278h, col. 11/lines 45-64; a user inputted commands from a client device in order to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to configure a home-networking gateway using configurations settings stored on the host system and having the configuration settings sent to the home-networking gateway to enable communication. Furthermore, the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored. This configuration information triggers the completion of entering the configuration information for the home networking devices. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45));

controlling, when the communication information is transmitted from said different information apparatus to said information communication apparatus through said wire circuit in response to the request information, reception of the communication information by said information communication apparatus (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides a reception control communication once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to transmit the requested configuration settings); and

setting, at the information communication apparatus, the received communication information (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; host system provides a reception control step of configuring the home-networking gateway with configuration settings stored on the host system).

However, Meenan does not explicitly teach a trigger signal for starting the setting of the communication information is received at said information communication device independently of the network and wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device or home networking devices **112** with inputs for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** or home networking devices independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would

increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

Regarding **claim 22**, do not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 21 respectively. Therefore claim 22 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 21.

3. **Claim(s) 14 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al. (US 7,313,384 B1,) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752) and in view of Kameda (US 5,940,772).**

Regarding **claim 14**, Meenan-Kathail discloses the invention substantially, however Meenan-Kathail does not explicitly disclose an information communication apparatus, further comprising means for converting a signal transmitted through said radio network to said information communication apparatus into a signal transmittable through said wire circuit and converting a signal transmitted through said wire circuit into a signal transmittable through said radio network.

Kameda in the field of same endeavor teachings a protocol conversion providing a means for converting a radio transmission signal into a wire transmission signal (see Kameda; col. 2/lines 53-67)

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan-Kathail with the teachings of Kameda because generally providing a module to convert a wired signal to a radio signal would increase choices of modules by allowing the use of wired signals devices since the convergence would enable wired signal devices to communicate with radio signal devices.

4. **Claim(s) 23-30 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al. (US 7,313,384 B1, hereafter Meenan) in view of Hansen et al. (US 7,103,018 B1, hereafter Hansen) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752).**

Regarding **claim 23**, Meenan discloses an information communication system, comprising:

At least two information communication apparatuses interconnected by a network and including a first and a second information communication apparatus (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112, 115; col. 2/line 49-col. 3/lne 27; home networking gateway **115** is connected through a home network to home network devices **112**);

said first information communication apparatus being configured to store predetermined communication information for communication through said network (see Meenan; col. 5/lines 20-34; home networking gateway (112) may store configuration information of home networking devices);

said first information communication apparatus being configured to transmit the communication information to the second information commutation apparatus via a wire circuit, when a request for transmission of the communication information is received from said second

information communication apparatus through the wire circuit (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45; the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit);

said second information communication apparatus setting the communication information received from the first information communication apparatus, when the communication information is received with respect to a second trigger signal received at the second information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45; the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit); and

said first and second communication apparatus utilizing the communication information to communicate over the network (see Meenan; fig. 2, col. 11/lines 45-64; the home networking device using the configuration information stored on the gateway to configure the home networking devices).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose sending the setting request before a predetermined first period of time elapses with respect to a trigger signal received at the first information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit and a predetermined second period of time elapses.

Hansen in the field of the same endeavor teaches an expiration of the defined period of time (see Hansen; col. 7/lines 13-30). The teachings of Hansen enables Meenan to set an expiration time period for the gateway and home networking devices to send setting request.

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Hansen because expiration of time period provides an indication of a period when making request is proper and improper.

However, Meenan-Hansen does not explicitly disclose a trigger signal received at the first information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the methods of how network devices may be configured in the event of a configuration component failure.

Regarding **claims 24, 25, 26 and 27**, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 23 respectively. Therefore claims 24, 25, 26 and 27 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 23.

Regarding **claim 28**, Meenan an information communication apparatus which communicates with a different information communication apparatus via a network, comprising:

means for establishing a connection to said different information communication apparatus through a wire circuit (see Meenan; col.13/lines 57-67; home-networking gateway provides a means for connection the client device to communicate with the host system);

means for controlling, transmission of request information for requesting communication information for communication through said network to said different information communication apparatus through said wire circuit in response to (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides means for transmission controlling communications once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to configure a home-networking gateway using configurations settings stored on the host system and having the configuration settings sent to the home-networking gateway to enable communication);

means for controlling, when the communication information is transmitted from said different information communication apparatus to said information communication apparatus through said wire circuit in response to the request, reception of the communication information through said means for establishing (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway

provides a means for reception control communication once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to transmit the requested configuration settings); and

means for setting the received communication information when the reception of the communication information by said means for controlling (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; host system provides a setting means for configuring the home-networking gateway with configuration settings stored on the host system and see Hansen; col. 7/lines 13-30; expiration of the defined period of time).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose a first trigger signal received at the information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit and said means for controlling comes to an end before a predetermined period of time elapses with respect to the first trigger signal.

Hansen in the field of the same endeavor teaches an expiration of the defined period of time (see Hansen; col. 7/lines 13-30). The teachings of Hansen enables Meenan to set an expiration time period for the gateway and home networking devices to send setting request.

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Hansen because expiration of time period provides an indication of a period when making request is proper and improper.

However, Meenan-Hansen does not explicitly disclose a trigger signal received at the first information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or

other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device or home networking devices **112** with inputs for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** or home networking devices independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

Regarding **claims 29 and 30**, do not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 28 respectively. Therefore claims 29 and 30 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 28.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kobayashi (US 2002/0037699 A1) Radio communication system and electronic device search method.

Kuan (US 2003/0224979 A1) Monitoring a local area network.

Gassho (US 2003-0092395 A1) Wireless communication device.

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses to fully consider the reference in entirety as potentially teachings all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amendments, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and support, for ascertaining the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

For the reason above, claims 1-30 have been rejected and remain pending.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JIMMY H. TRAN whose telephone number is (571) 270-5638. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J.H.T/

Examiner - Art Unit 2456

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456